

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE TENT ON THE BEACH, AND OTHER POEMS. By John Greenleaf Whittier. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Philadelphia: G. W. Picheu, No. 308 Chestnut street.

Mr. Whittier is in some respects the representative American poet. In him is found a happy combination of prosaic fact and poetic fancy, for which we look in vain in any other writer. Songsters seem to divide themselves either into the sensuous, of whom Swinburne is an extreme example, or into the intensely refined, of whom Shelley and Wordsworth are instances. In the productions of Mr. Whittier we find proof that he belongs to both, and yet to neither of these classes. He selects as the foundation of his rhyme some simple event, and so touches it with the pen of fancy that his narrative poems, of which "Maud Muller" is by far the best known and finest, are beyond comparison the finest of the kind in our language. His great forte consists in dealing not with such fancies as Coleridge or Moore could evoke, nor yet in such lyrics as can be produced by Longfellow, nor yet in a semi-metaphysical strain, as "The Two Voices" of Tennyson, but he must deal with things we have all seen and experienced, or he gets out of his latitude. As long, however, as he remains amid farm-house, the orchard or the beach, he is supremely monarch of his province of poetry. His charming little epic, "Snow Bound," has hardly reached its destination on the tables of the people, and the public have not yet ceased to discuss its merits, when another work from the prolific pen of Mr. Whittier is handed us. "The Tent on the Beach" falls entirely within the province which belongs by right of conquest to him. It is the tale of three friends, evidently taken from nature, who pitched their tent, during the summer months, on the beach, and spent the dog days—

"Where brief sojourners, in the cool, soft air,
Forget their inland heats, hard toil, and year-long care."

The three friends whose reveries and conversations are introduced to us are each distinctly described, and although we cannot guess their identity, it would take no great stretch of fancy to make the second answer for the author:

"One with his beard scarce silvered, bore
A ready credence in his looks;
A lecherous magnate, lordling o'er
An ever widening realm of books.
In him brain-currents, near and far,
Converged as in a Leyden jar."

The second of the two is thus painted:

"And one there was, a dreamer born,
Who, with a mission to fulfill,
Had left the Muse's haunts to turn
The crank of an opinion-mill.
Making his rustic reed of song
A weapon in the war of wrong.
A silent, shy, peace-loving man,
He seemed no fiery partisan."

The last of the little band is told to us as:

"And one whose Arab feet were tanned
By tropic sun and boreal frost,
So traveled in the war of wrong,
Or people left him to exhaust,
In idling mood from him hurled
The poor squeezed orange of the world."

Many of the descriptions of ocean scenery, little adventures, and trifling incidents, with which the work abounds, are portrayed with all that vivid force and genial pleasantry which have always made Mr. Whittier so peculiarly acceptable. The description of how their time was spent has a peculiar fascination to us cramped-up denizens of the crowded city:

"And there, on breezy morrow, they saw
The fishing-schooners outward run,
Their low-bent sails in tack and flung
Turned white or dark to shadow or sun.
Sometimes, in calms of closing day,
They watched the spectral mirage play,
Saw low, far islands looming tall and high,
And ships, with upturned keels, sail like a sea
The sky."

"Sometimes a cloud, with thunder black,
Stooped low upon the darkening main,
Piercing the waves along its track
With the slant javelins of rain.
And when west-wind and sunshine warm
Chased out to sea its wrecks of storm,
They saw the primy hues in thin spray showers
Where the great buds of waves burst into white
Froth flowers."

"And when along the line of shore
The mist crept upward chill and damp,
Stretched, careless, on their sandy floor
Beneath the flaring lantern lamp,
They talked of all things old and new,
Read, slept, and dreamed as idlers do;
And in the unquestioned freedom of the tent,
Body and over-taxed mind to healthful ease
Unbent."

The two italicized lines deserve note. The peculiar yet strictly correct structure of the sentence, "sail like a sea the sky," is a peculiarity of the author, all of his works abounding in such quaint yet well-constructed lines. The metaphor of the "green buds" and "white flowers" is so happy as to strike any reader.

One evening, as they sit around the lamp in the tent, it is proposed that they read original articles, and the great body of the book is composed of the pieces thus read. They are united together not unlike the tales of "Lalla Rookh." The first is the "Wreck of Rivermouth." The whole tale is told in two verses:

"Pie on the witch!" cried a merry girl,
As they rounded the point where Gooey Cole
Sat by her door with her wheel a-twirl.
A bent and bleary-eyed poor old soul,
'Oho!' she muttered, 'ye're brave to-day!
But I hear the little waves laugh and say:
'The brood will be cold that waits at home!
For its one to go, but another to come!'"

"Suddenly seaward swept the squall;
The low sun smote through cloudy rack;
The shoals stood clear in the light, and all
The trend of the coast lay hard and black.
But far and wide as eye could reach,
No life was seen upon wave or beach;
The boat that went out at morning never
Sailed back again into Hampton river."

The whole little episode is narrated in Whittier's best vein, and takes a high place among his poems. The next told is "Grave by the Lake." It is in the moralizing strain, and reminds us too strongly of the "Lines to a Mummy" which Horace Smith penned years ago. The likeness is so striking as to injure a claim to originality, although no one could find the least accusation of plagiarism. The only verse which jars upon our feelings is the following, which seems to us to contain both a misapplied metaphor, for a cross could never be used as a means of sounding, and also a tinge of irreverence, which we had no cause to expect:

"Still Thy love, O Christ arisen,
Years to reach these souls in prison!"

Through all depths of sin and loss
Dreps the plumpest of Thy cross!
Never yet abyss was fount
Deeper than that cross could sound!"
We do not wonder that when the poem was concluded,

"A low voice asked:—'Is't well to pry
Into the secrets which belong
Only to God?—The life to be
Is still the unguessed mystery:
Our part is simple trust and reverent awe,
For who hath known His mind, or seen His
counselor?'"

Of the remaining pieces which the "Tent" contains we will not speak particularly. Most of them have so recently appeared in the Atlantic, that they are, probably, still familiar to our readers. "The Changeling," "The Palatine," and the "Dead Ship of Harpwell," have all appeared since the winter opened. To sum up a judgment on the "Tent on the Beach," we think that it will rather add to the author's fame. It will certainly not detract from it in the least. While there is nothing in it to merit the abiding attention of the public—while there is no pre-eminent excellence which could be taken as a household word, yet the general tenor of the work is far above mediocrity. While having no commanding height of fancy or genius to tower above, yet it is so interspersed with hills, pleasant and grateful to the reader, that we anticipate for the latest of Mr. Whittier's productions a fair share of that popularity so liberally meted out to everything he has heretofore written.

A ROSARY OF LENT: OR, DEVOTIONAL READINGS. Original, and Compiled. By the author of "The Tent on the Beach." New York. Philadelphia Agent: T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut street.

We do not detect many original articles in the "Rosary," and, consequently, cannot judge of the ability of the authoress, either as a poet or as a religious writer. As a careful compiler, possessed of good taste and high religious faith, she appears to us in an undoubted light. We did not expect, from the style of her earlier works, that the next time she would come before us would be as the compiler of a "Rosary." But she has succeeded in giving us a work which will, doubtless, be acceptable to a large class of readers. The work, as its name purports, is a selection of poetry and prose, suitable for devotional purposes during the continuance of Lent. Coming as it does at this season of the year, it will doubtless have an extended sale. We see neither merits nor defects such as we could specify. It is taken principally from the Fathers and the Scriptures, and is well and appropriately subdivided. It is published in remarkably handsome type, being the best we have seen Carleton issue for many months.

HISTORY OF THE COOPER SHOP VOLUNTEER REFINEMENT SALOON. By Dr. James Moore. Philadelphia: J. B. Rodgers & Co.

We do not know what material was placed in the author's hands to act as the basis for his history, but, judging from the result, he had only a few newspaper clippings. The last half of the work consists entirely of correspondence and a record of the regiments fed; the first half mostly of speeches delivered and committees appointed. We, however, must congratulate the public that the author was restricted in his scope, for whenever he gets a chance, he displays rhetoric unworthy of criticism. The work possesses little or no literary merit, its whole claim to value being founded on the documents it contains. The good done by the Cooper Shop deserves an enduring testimonial. The hungry fed, the freezing warmed, and the weary rested, have gone to all quarters of the country, and continue to bless the institution which attended to them when in want. We regret that a more elaborate and satisfactory account was not obtained.

THE GREAT CONFLICT, Vol. II. By Horace Greeley. New Haven: O. D. Case & Co.

When the first volume of Mr. Greeley's work appeared, we commented at length on the general idea of the book, its scope, and plan of arrangement. As the second volume is but a continuation of the first, and does not materially differ in any of the particulars, save that, of course, it details the latter part of the struggle, we will not repeat our comments here. It is written in the clear, forcible style for which Mr. Greeley is so well known, and treats of the great events not as casual incidents, but as connecting and preordained links in a great chain which was to draw us up to the level of perfect freedom. We are glad that the work is meeting with an almost unprecedented sale.

The publisher informs us that the total number of Volume I sold to January 1, 1867, amounted to 122,327 copies. Of Volume II there were sold to the same date 48,086 copies. In addition to these numbers, from the above date (January 1, 1867) until the roads became impassable from the heavy snows, he continued to manufacture and ship agents about 700 volumes per day. The paper bills for the two volumes of this work amounted, February 1, 1867, to 11,706 marks, weighing 734,656 pounds, or more than 367 tons, at an average cost of 25 57-100 cents per pound, or a total cost of \$188,553-63.

As, however, the work appeared last September, and the copy has not arrived till now, it seems rather too late to do more than bestow a general commendation on the author for his ability, and the intelligent arrangement adopted in treating of so vast a subject.

THREE YEARS IN THE FIELD HOSPITALS. By Mrs. H. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A pleasing little narrative of what was witnessed by a volunteer nurse in the hospitals during the war. It abounds with incidents both affecting and amusing, some of them being told with a zest which is contagious. It makes no pretensions to high literary excellence, and yet possesses merits which its more ambitious contemporaries might envy. It is neatly printed, and will have a large sale, not only among the friends of the authoress, but among the people who take an interest in the little waifs of the war days.

Buckle's History of Civilization.

A POSTHUMOUS CHAPTER.

The February number of *Fraser's Magazine* contains an interesting fragment of Mr. Buckle's continuation of his "History of Civilization in England." It consists of parts of the first three of five chapters on the reign of Elizabeth, to which are appended many illustrative notes from the author's Common-Place Book, in which he set down suggestions. The second of these chapters illustrates the Toleration of the Queen.

ELIZABETH'S TOLERATION.

"While she was thus actively engaged in developing the neglected resources of the country, her conduct in matters of religion was still more admirable. It is the peculiar trait of this great Queen, that she was the first sovereign in Europe who publicly tolerated the exercise of a religion contrary to that of the State. Indeed, for many years she showed a disposition not only to tolerate, but even to conciliate. Her first act of authority was to form a council for the management of public affairs. Of the members of this council thirteen were Catholics and eight only were Protestants."

"Even the administration of foreign diplomacy was entrusted by her to the professors of an adverse religion. In 1564 she sent a commission to Bruges to treat with Philip respecting some affairs of great importance. One of the members of this commission was the celebrated Dr. Wotton; but at the head of it we find the name of Lord Montague, a zealous and well-known Catholic. Several years later (in 1572) she sent the Earl of Worcester as her proxy to Paris, to stand in her room as god-mother to the daughter of the French king. The earl who was selected for this honorable office was brother-in-law to that foolish rebel, the Earl of Northumberland, and was himself a prominent and notorious Catholic."

"But without accumulating similar instances, I need only mention that for several years, and indeed shortly before the arrival of the armistice, Sir Philip Stanley, a Catholic, received charge during the time of war of the important town of Davenport."

"Indeed, so anxious was Elizabeth to avoid even the semblance of religious bigotry, that on the death of Cardinal Pole she not only adopted the unusual course of issuing an order in council that all debts due to him should be at once paid to his executors, but she actually caused letters to be written to the same effect to all the bishops, and were there were no bishops, to the deans and chapters of all the cathedral churches throughout England. In another instance she acted in a similar way, though in a manner entirely opposed to the genius of that bigoted age. Sir Francis Englefield had been a privy councillor to Mary, and had taken an active part in her proceedings against the heretics. (Query.) He, apprehensive of the consequences, and conceiving that his fortunes were irretrievably ruined, abjured the realm. He not only corresponded with the enemies of Elizabeth, but wrote to Leicester an insolent letter respecting her. But notwithstanding this, the Queen allowed him to receive abroad all the revenues of his English estate, only reserving a small portion for the support of his wife, who still remained in her own country, and who had brought him a large fortune."

"In all her public acts she displayed the same spirit. The oath of supremacy was that which most offended the conscience of the Catholics. Of this the Queen was well aware, and she in 1562 ordered that if it was once refused a bishop should presume to tender it a second time to the same person, but should wait for express instructions for each particular case. The ministers of Edward, with that tendency to excess characteristic of apostates, had inserted in the Litany, 'From the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome and all his detestable enormities, good Lord deliver us.' This blasphemous language, in which the Reformers invoked the name of the great God of love and peace as a pander to their own malignant passions, was by the order of Elizabeth immediately expunged from the services of the Church."

"In the same way, and in a spirit which might teach a salutary lesson to the contemptible polemics of our own time, she issued a proclamation forbidding 'the use of opprobrious words, such as Papist, heretic, schismatic, or sacramentary.'"

"(At these merciful and politic proceedings of Elizabeth the bishops and clergy were seriously displeased. With the bigotry which, unhappily for the interests of religion, seems almost characteristic of their profession, they endeavored to goad the Queen into a general persecution of the Catholics. . . . These and similar acts have been often assigned to a partiality which Elizabeth is supposed to have had for the Catholic worship. But, after a long and careful study of her reign, I think myself authorized to say that this supposition is entirely gratuitous. No historian has advanced any evidence to support what has now become a traditional hypothesis, and so far as my reading extends, it is not warranted by any contemporary document which has come down to us. The truth seems to be that in religious matters she was naturally tolerant; her mind, bent on great objects, cared little for mere polemical dispute; and it was not until a later period, when her temper was soured by opposition, that she descended to the level of such men as Bonner and Crammer. Protestant historians, who, with two or three brilliant exceptions, have always been intolerant, choose to represent this as the Popish inclination of Elizabeth.")

Mr. Buckle argues that Elizabeth was tolerant also of the Irish. The open hostility of the heads of the Catholic Church at the beginning of her reign did not provoke her to intolerant reprisals. He does justice to the Queen when he says:—

"It was under such circumstances as these that Elizabeth not only conceived the scheme of a religious toleration, but for several years actually enforced its principles. In an age when the smallest offenses were habitually corrected by the severest punishments, and when the slightest whisper of toleration had never been heard to penetrate the walls of a palace, this great Queen publicly put forward opinions which in our own days have become obvious truisms, but which in the sixteenth century were considered damnable paradoxes:—We know not nor have any meaning to allow that any of our Subjects should be molested either by Examination or Inquisition, in any matter either of Faith, or as long as they shall profess the Christian Faith, not gaying the Authority of the holy Scriptures, and of the Articles of our faith contained in the Creed Apostolic and Catholic; or for matters of ceremony or any other external matter appertaining to the Christian religion, as long as they shall in their outward conversation show themselves quiet and conformable, and not manifestly repugnant and obstinate to the Laws of the realm, which are established for Frequentation of divine service in the ordinary churches, in like manner as all other Laws are whereunto Subjects are of duty and by allegiance bound." She proceeds to add, 'in the word of a Prince, and

the Presence of God, that there shall be no molestation to them by any person by way of Examination or Inquisition of their secret opinions in their consciences for matters of Faith.' Such were the statements put on record by Elizabeth in a public proclamation after she had been eleven years on the throne; and it may be confidently asserted that there was not any sovereign then living in Europe from whose mouth such language had been heard. And without accumulating instances of the general spirit in which such principles had been carried out by her Government, it is sufficient to state that her bitterest enemies have never been able to point out a single instance of persecution for religion during the eleven years which elapsed between her accession to the throne and the date of the proclamation which I have just quoted."

"Those who are acquainted with the theological literature of the sixteenth century will form some idea of the horror and disgust which these proceedings excited in the minds of the bishops and superior clergy. They regarded such toleration not only as a dangerous experiment, but as a most impious contrivance."

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF \$23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market;

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and the said Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may, and are authorized to do so, to receive the proceeds of the sale of the bonds and certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth, and to apply the same to the redemption of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, clerks, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds or certificates of loan authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without order of court, invest the same in the bonds hereby authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, the bonds of the Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity. Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid. Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. W. HALL, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the Commonwealth.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for \$5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; \$5,000,000, reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and \$10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be paid on the bonds will be issued in sums of \$50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania, JOHN F. HARTMAN, Auditor-General.

W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

D. A. FINE ON NEW YORK

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILA'DA.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made, Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved foradies. 12 24 3m 4p

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PERCENT. BONDS.

10 25m; 85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

12 1 2m 4

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bankers,

16 So. 3d St., 13 Nassau St.,

Philada., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities

and Foreign Exchange, and

members of Stock and Gold

Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and

Bankers received on liberal

terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and

7-30s

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES

And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. (12 26 3m)

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Nos. 509 and 511 CHESTNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, \$500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey, William Ervin, Sam'l A. Bigham,

Edw. R. Orne, Osgood Wells, Fred. A. Hoyt,

Nathan Phillips, B. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rhawn,

PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. REAWAN.

CASHTER,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (11 31 3m)

CAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS

MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS,

CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED

LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE.

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 401 P. O.

and for a Pamphlet. 23et 10 12m

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No.